

# The Mysore Gazette

PUBLISHED BY

AUTHORITY

Vol. 80]

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1945

[No. 6

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## PART I

### IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

#### GENERAL SECRETARIAT

**Appoints Mr. P. H. Nagappa, Assistant Secretary, Economic Conference, as *Ex-officio* Secretary, Board of Industries and Commerce.**

READ—

Government Order No. D. 1605-84—E. C. 13-42-2, dated the 28th August 1943, appointing Mr. N. V. Siddalingappa, M.Sc., Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce as Secretary to the Board of Industries and Commerce.

Letter No. E. C. 948-44-45, dated the 4th December 1944, from the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning, submitting proposals to appoint a whole-time Secretary to the Board of Industries and Commerce.

ORDER NO. S. R. 2969-3038—E. C. 44-44 2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1945.

In modification of the Government Order read above, Government are pleased to appoint Mr. P. H. Nagappa, Assistant Secretary, Economic Conference, as *Ex-officio* Secretary, Board of Industries and Commerce, *vice* Mr. N. V. Siddalingappa.

P. SURYANARAYANA SETTI, *Genl. Secy.*

#### EDUCATION SECRETARIAT.

**Reviews the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year ending 30th June 1944.**

READ—

Letters Nos. I. G. 2-3651-216 of 43-44, dated 30th October 1944 and 13th December 1944, from the Director of Public Instruction, submitting the Report on Public Instruction for the year ending 30th June 1944 and his concluding remarks.

ORDER NO. E. 3672—EDN. 122-44-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH JANUARY 1945

Recorded.

2. **Direction.**—Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.Pd., was in charge of the department throughout the year under report. There was an increase in the number of District Educational Officers by one owing to the bifurcation of the Bangalore Revenue District into two Educational Districts with a view to secure more efficient administration and inspection of education in that area.

3. **Touring and Inspection.**—The Director toured for 96 (85) days and visited or inspected 497 institutions (755). The touring and inspection work of the Inspecting Officers of the department was generally satisfactory.

4. **Statistics.**—The following table shows the total number of the several kinds of institutions and the number of scholars in the same as on 1st March 1944.

Kinds of institutions	As on 1st March 1944	
	No. of institutions	No. of scholars
1. Government Institutions	6,461	3,92,466
2. Municipal Institutions	13	2,500
3. Aided Institutions	1,840	74,140
4. Un-aided Institutions	44	4,152
Total	8,358	4,73,258
Private	685	10,656
Grand Total	9,043	4,83,914

There was an increase both in the total number of institutions and scholars by 210 and 61,996, respectively. The number of public institutions increased by 372, with an increase in strength by 61,730. Though there was a decrease in the number of private institutions by 162, there was an increase in strength by 266.

On an average, there was one school for an area of 3.26 square miles and for every 793 persons. One out of every 2.22 of the population of the school-going age was under instruction. The percentage of scholars to the population of the school-going age was 45.0 as against 39.23 in the previous year, while the percentage of boys at school was 63.63 of the male population of the school-going age, and that of girls 25.33 of the female population as against 56.30 and 21.22, respectively, in the previous year.

5. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, on the public instruction including that on University Education amounted to Rs. 89,72,775 as against Rs. 80,79,259 in the previous year and was met from the several sources as indicated below :—

SOURCES	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
	Rs.	
1. State Funds	70,11,360	78.14
2. Local Funds	6,74,099	7.51
3. Municipal Funds	20,210	0.23
4. Fees	8,91,181	9.93
5. Other sources	3,75,925	4.19
Total	89,72,775	100.00



The direct expenditure (*i.e.*, excluding the cost of buildings, direction, inspection, equipment and scholarships) amounted to Rs. 67,93,720 and the indirect expenditure to Rs. 21,79,055. The total expenditure on aided institutions was Rs. 6,78,075, of which a sum of Rs. 2,70,925 was contributed from State Funds. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-4-0 (Rs. 1-2-0), of which a sum of Re. 0-15-8 (Re. 0-13-9) was met from State Funds. A total expenditure of Rs. 3,14,163 was incurred from State Funds on educational buildings, excluding those under the University.

6. *Secondary Education (High Schools).*—The number of high schools increased from 60 to 62 with an increase in strength from 13,750 to 18,009. At the close of the year under report, the total number of high schools sanctioned by Government or permitted to be opened by private bodies and recognised by the department was 16, which number constitutes a record in the history of Secondary Education in the State. Government are glad to observe that all the fresh high schools that were opened were the result of local or private efforts and hope that the aid now given will be utilised to the fullest advantage by private agencies and that more and more institutions of the kind will be opened by them in future years. Of these 62 high schools, 25 were Government institutions, 13 municipal, 16 aided and 8 unaided ones.

As against 46 high schools for boys with 12,233 pupils last year, there were 47 high schools with 16,032 pupils during the year under report showing an increase in institutions by one and in strength of pupils by 3,799. The extra curricular activities of all the high schools were well organised and satisfactory.

A total number of 5,397 students appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1944, of whom 5,244 were examined. Of these, 4,652 were ordinary candidates and 592 were supplementary candidates. The number of passes among the ordinary candidates was 3,253 giving a percentage of 69.9 (62.2). Two thousand two hundred and thirty-one candidates were declared eligible for College courses out of those ordinary and supplementary examined, giving a percentage of 42.54 (40.7).

7. *Middle School Education.*—The number of Middle Schools increased from 416 to 447 with an increase in strength from 63,156 to 63,063. Out of 13,091 candidates registered for Middle School Public Examination, 12,638 were examined and of these, 7,254 were successful giving a percentage of 57.4 (57.2).

To meet the growing demand for middle school education, Government sanctioned the opening of 34 new middle schools. Besides these, as the new type middle schools continued to be popular serving many villages, which would ordinarily have had no chance of securing pucca middle schools, Government sanctioned the conversion of 116 upper primary schools into new type middle schools and thereby extending to many villages facilities for middle school education. Government are glad to note that these new type schools are largely availed of by the public.

8. *Primary Education.*—During the close of the year under report, a total of 356 upper primary schools had been converted into new type middle schools. The opening of additional primary schools as per the expansion programme for the third year was sanctioned. The total number of primary schools increased from 6,958 to 7,304 with an increase in strength from 283,324 to 331,770. With the third year expansion programme, the goal of a thousand additional primary schools was reached ahead of the schedule. But as the demand for more primary schools was great, Government sanctioned the opening of 400 new primary schools in the academic year 1944-45.

9. *Adult Education.*—During the year under report, a special grant of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned to the Mysore State Literacy Council, besides the continuance of the usual lumpsum grant of Rs. 20,000 for carrying on the work of adult literacy in connection with the Rural Reconstruction Drive in the selected hobbis in the State. One thousand one hundred and thirty-three adult literacy classes and 318 libraries were opened by the Literacy Council during the year. The Literacy Council continued to do very useful work.

10. *Special Schools.*—In order to provide for the training of a larger number of teachers in the Secondary Grade Teachers' Training Class, the number of seats in the Government

Training College for Men at Mysore was increased from 49 to 77. The working of the institutions for the training of teachers was satisfactory. Though the number of commercial institutions remained the same, *viz.*, 30, their strength increased from 1,315 to 1,727. The working of the Government School for Deaf and Blind Boys, Mysore, was satisfactory. There were 76 students as against 71 in the previous year.

11. *Sanskrit Education.*—There was a decrease both in the number and strength of Sanskrit Pathshalas by 5 and 25, respectively.

12. *Women's Education.*—The number of separate schools for girls during the year was 573 (543) with a strength of 57,238 (48,195). In addition, there were 77,141 (63,515) girls in boys schools making a total of 130,992 (109,301) girls under instruction. The number of girls in schools is steadily on the increase. The number of high schools for girls increased from 14 to 15 due to the opening of a Government Girls' High School at Chitaldrug. The strength of these schools rose from 1,517 to 9,177. In addition, there were 626 girls studying in boys' high schools, making a total of 2,603 girls under instruction in high school classes.

There was an increase both in the number and strength of middle schools for girls, which increased from 55 to 66 and from 8,325 to 9,950, respectively. In addition, there were 3,805 (3,328) girls studying in middle schools for boys. The total number of girls under instruction in middle school classes during the year under report was 13,420 (11,868). The results obtained by the girl candidates at all the public examinations were satisfactory. The total expenditure on women's education including university education was Rs. 11,13,019 (Rs. 9,62,982).

13. *Education of European and Anglo Indians.*—The number of institutions remained the same as in previous year, *viz.*, 5 but their strength increased from 792 to 869.

14. *Education of Muslims.*—The number of separate institutions for Muslims increased from 1,033 to 1055 with an increase in strength from 44,593 to 50,437, of whom 150 were non-Muslims. Besides these, 9,185 Muslim pupils were studying in other schools making a total strength of 59,472 (52,550) Muslims under instruction. Of these, 36,771 were boys and 22,701 girls.

The total expenditure on institutions maintained exclusively for the pupils of the Muslim community was Rs. 7,54,452 (Rs. 6,78,151).

15. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—Though the number of separate schools for depressed classes pupils remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 406, their strength increased from 10,398 to 12,151, of whom only 8,111 were students belonging to depressed classes. Besides, there were 25,893 (21,053) pupils of depressed class in general schools, bringing the total number to 34,004 (28,025).

The number of hostels and boarding homes intended for depressed classes was 37 (38).

16. *Freeships and Scholarships.*—A total sum of Rs. 1,80,135 (1,58,506) was distributed to students by way of scholarships. Out of 15,535 pupils in high school classes on 1st January 1944, 1,971 students enjoyed full fee concessions by being either recipients of scholarships or exempted from the payment of fees as belonging to specified communities and 1,385 pupils were exempted from payment of half the fees as belonging to certain specified communities. In addition, 584 free-studentships and 4,728 half-free studentships or 2,948 in the aggregate in terms of full freeships were awarded to pupils other than scholarship-holders in high school classes.

17. *Libraries.*—The number of libraries aided by the department was 42 (41), (besides the public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore), the total amount of grant sanctioned being Rs. 14,727-4-0.

18. *Hostels.*—The number of hostels, boarding homes and orphanages was 130 (135).

19. *Scout Movement.*—The total membership of the movement increased from 24,298 to 27,012. Government are glad to observe that Scout Movement is becoming more and more popular. The Girl Guide Movement worked satisfactorily and the progress was well maintained.

20. *Medical Inspection.*—The scheme of medical inspection of school children was in force in 117 centres as against 75 in the previous year. The scheme is becoming popular.



*General.*—Advance increments in the revised grades of pay were sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1943 to such of the graduate teachers and inspecting officers as had stagnated for certain period on their original scales of pay.

The grant to aided primary schools and adult night schools was enhanced to Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 each per mensem.

A starting pay of Rs. 50 in grade Rs. 35 to Rs. 100 was sanctioned to Urdu Lady Graduates with B.A. or B.Sc. qualifications and Rs. 75 to trained lady graduates and M.A.'s as a temporary measure. All posts of primary school teachers on Rs. 15 were converted into those in the grade Rs. 15—1—20.

Ten probationers were appointed in the Education Department during the year under report and a programme for their training extending over a period of two years was approved.

The Director has stressed the need for the re-organisation of the studies in high schools, so as to provide such variety

as would suit the main types of abilities and aptitude of pupils on the one hand and the requirement of their after-school life on the other and for the necessity of trained teachers in the department for all grades of education. These will be considered when proposals in the matter are submitted to Government.

The work of the department during the year was satisfactory.

N. S. HIRANNAYYA, *Edn. Secy.*

#### FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

### Revision of the Scales of Medical Fee payable to Medical Officers for examining the proposers for Insurance in the Public Branch of the Insurance Department.

READ—

Letter No. 1764—Estt., dated the 10th January 1945, from the Secretary, Mysore Government Life Insurance Department, forwarding a copy of the undermentioned resolution passed by the Insurance Committee at